which he and others had taken to be the

ground level of the ancient city. One of the

party suggested that this level should be pene-

trated and the digging continued until rock or

virgin soil should be reached. The suggestion

was adopted, and to the delight of all con-

perned, it was found that what was supposed to

be the level of the ancient city was only the

level of a comparatively modern city built over

the ruins of an older one or a succession of

The excavations above the level had gone

through thirty-six feet of debris. They were

now continued to a depth of thirty feet below.

The excavations above the platform discovered

remains which covered a period of 4,000 years

of Babytonian history. Below the platform to

the virgin soil was an accumulation of drains,

preserved and broken pottery, and various other objects of interest. Twenty-three feet below the

platform Prof. Haines came upon the most an-

lent keystone arch known, an arch which, Prof.

Hilprecht thinks, cannot be later than 5,000 B.

C. Prof. Haines excavated the lower part of the

marvellous wall of the city. Its foundations

were found to be sixteen feet below the level of

the desert wall itself. It is seventeen feet high

and forty-five feet wide upon the top. This

wall stands upon another of unknown height.

These walls were built of bricks twenty inches

square, probably the largest bricks ever used.

The most valuable finds were the inscriptions

upon the broken vases, bricks, and tablets. From

these it is confidently predicted by Prof. Hil-

precht that a continuous history of Babylonism

Great interest is being taken both in England

and France in M. Bazin's roller steamboat, which was launched in the Seine on Wednes-

day. The peculiar craft is, roughly speaking,

steamboat on wheels or rollers. The inventor's

object has been to increase speed by suppress-

ing the friction of the water against the vesse

as it is forced forward. This he contends

has been accomplished by substituting for

the ordinary hull of a vessel a sort of

platform supported over the water by revolving

lenticular shaped wheels. These wheels are

made to turn in cadence or correlation with the

forward impulsion given to the vessel by the

screw. The boat is therefore not to be forced

through the water, but to roll upon the surface.

Theoretically almost all the motive power re-

quired to overcome the enormous resistance of

the water should be economized, but experience

alone will demonstrate whether that advantage

The new vessel is a steamship of 280 tons

burden, measuring 125 feet long by 36 feet

broad. The platform or deck is supported by

three pairs of wheels, each having a diameter

of 32 feet. Being hollow, they act as buoys and

will, when laden with the superstructure, en

gines, coal, &c., be immersed about eleven feet,

The motive power is 750 horse power. Each

pair of wheels will be driven by a separate

engine, as is also the screw. One boiler

will furnish steam for four engines. An or

dinary vessel of the same tonnage, with the

same motive power, would steam at about ten

knots an hour, whereas the rolling boat is ex-

pected to attain between eighteen and twenty-

two knots. About 550 horse power will be em-

ployed to propel the screw, and the remaining

200 horse power for the rotation wheels. The

boat will be finished in October, when it is ex-

pected to make a trial trip from Havre to

No information is vouchsafed yet about the

negotiations between the powers for the settle

ment of the Cretan troubles, and it is shrowdly

suggested of the whole Turkish question that

the signs multiply that the British Government

is at last making up its mind to a definite and drastic policy. It is highly significant that the

London Standard has come over to complete

acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's view of the situa-

tion. It says: "By its persistent neglect of the

reiterated warnings to put its house in order.

and the first step to that end should

be the concession of autonomy to Crete, the

Porte courts the punishment that must in the

end overtake an empire which disregards its

duty to its subjects. There was a time when

this country, as it showed by its deeds, was will-

ing to make any sacrifice in order to preserve the integrity of Turkey. We should still be

unwilling to hasten its division, but the per

aistent misgovernment of the Sultan has made it impossible for an English Minister to sug-

rotten a system."

sovereign:

est the idea of going to war in defence of so

The same newspaper which, more than any other, voices Government opinion also says:

Great Britain will act with the powers, not in-

dependently of them. She does not want Crete. as even the Continental press is beginning to understand. What she does want is to see that

island so pacified that it will cease to be a

danger to the peace of Europe, and pacified in

a permanent sense. Crote will never be so long

a she forms an integral part of the dominions

The creature who has been named as locum tenens in the place of the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople has had audience of the Sul-

tan, and this is a sample of the humble address

which he delivered at the feet of that illustrious

"The Armenian subjects of your Majesty

have progressed and prospered in the shelter of

our Government. They flee for safety to your

mighty and benevolent protection. Loyalty and sincerity have always guided their actions. It

is impossible that I myself should deviate from

this course. Should I succeed in gaining your Majesty's good will, I would consider that I had

won the greatest honor and greatest good for-tune of this and of the future world."

The course adopted by Mr. Healy and his fol-lowers in contemptuously spurning the invita-

tion to seek the unity of the Irish party at the

Dublin Convention throws the entire responsi-

bility of the crisis upon the Irish people them-selves. It is now perfectly clear that there will

be no peace unless Irishmen of all classes and parties repudiate all the leaders who reject the

overtures of conciliation and harmony now held out. Every possible influence which can be brought to bear, especially from America, toward the destruction of factionism in

the Irish party should be used at the present moment. It is by no means

certain, indeed it is hardly probable, according to to-day's outlook, that the Dublin Convention will succeed in its object of restoring unity

smong the Irish Nationalists. It is true, nevertheless, that the failure will be the final blow to

Irish political aspirations.

The successor to the late God Milmo, who was

filled in Matabeleiand by the Texas cowboy. Burnbam, is a woman. She has already ac

quired great influence with the natives and has instigated many murders of the whites. The

Government will offer a large reward for her

FOURTEEN DROWNED.

An Italian Ship Sinks a French Schooner Off the Scilly Islands.

LONDON, Aug. 22,-The Italian ship Francesco

Ciampa, Capt. Marceca, from Swanses Aug. 19

for San Francisco, arrived at Falmouth to-day with her bow plates bent and her frames broken.

She reports that on Aug. 20, off the Scilly Islands, she collided with and sank the French

schooner Meuette, from Iceland for Poutrieux.

Ten of the schooner's crew were saved and four-

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.-Instructions will shortly

be given for the sale of the cargo of the American fishing schooner Frederick Geering, re-

cently ordered to be confiscated by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax for flahing within the three-mile limit.

Collars, E. & W. Collars,

Eciota. E. & W. Onconta.-Adu,

older ones.

will be written.

will be obtained.

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 358.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

# ENGLAND PARTS WITH LI.

SHE SAYS GOOD-BY TO HER GUEST WITH SINCERE REGREE

He Has Amused Her, Imparted Voeful Lessons in Ethics, and Fenced Ably with Lord Sallabury-England Wants Pay 1f the Boen China Justice-Li Is Easter to Meet American Reporters - Wonderful Finds at Babylon that May Carry Homan History Back 10,000 Years-Interest in the Boller Steamboat-Turkey Will Soon Reap the Whirlwind-Critical Time for Ireland-Matabeles' New God,

Special cable despatch to THE BUX.

LONDON, Aug. 22.-England has never parted with a foreign guest more regretfully than today when she bade farewell to LI Hung Chang. His visit has furnished a charming break in the monotony of a dull summer. It is a common thing for foreign rulers to visit England, but this is the first time that any man possessing real attributes of greatness has come to this country from outside Christendom. Li Hung Chang has not only furnished England with a great amount of amusement, but has taught her more than one valuable lesson in philosophy, morals, and sound sense. One of these lessons was such as would be intensely humiliaring to any other nation.

It popured in an interview between the Chinese envoy and Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, and an authorized version is given to day. Li's chief mission to England, as I explained in a recent letter, was to obtain Eng-land's permission to increase China's import duties from five per cent. maximum, estab-lished by treaty thirty years ago, to ten per This change is desired owing to the fall in the value of silver since the treaty was made. It is really no change at all, and other European powers have readily granted consent.

When Li broached the subject to Lord Salisbury, the English Premier at once declared himself favorable to the demand in principle, but he went on to say that before the principle could be carried into practice it would be necessary to have the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai and elsewhere. To this postpone ment the Chinese statesman rejoined that the Chambers of Commerce could only give evidence and opinion, while it was the prerogative of a great Minister like the Foreign Secretary to give a decision. Moreover, there was a power ful and recent precedent to this effect when England was the first of all the States to grant Japan a new and increased tariff. The British Government did not delay its decision until it had taken Chambers of Commerce into counsel. It gave its decision promptly as a Government.

Lord Salisbury's reply to this was: "Oh, but that was Lord Kimberley, and the Chambers of Commerce have since made many complaints about that tariff."

Li Hung Chang remained firm in his contention that while he knew nothing about the individual Ministers who signed it, the British Government had as a matter of fact conceded to Japan, without any equivalent, the very point and substance he now asked for in the name of China, and if it were withheld China could only come to the conclusion that England treated her in a different fashion from Japan.

It is supposed that these firm representations made a favorable impression on Lord Salisbury, but it is important to note that Li offered no equivalents for the concession. He based his demand on abstract justice, and he left it for the British Government to make any suggestions that would place it on a footing of mere barter.

The London Times to-day, accepting this version of the facts, thus endorses the sordid English view of the situation:

"Our distinguished visitor has been grieved to find that what, from a lofty Oriental standpoint is an affair of justice, presents itself to the blunted moral perceptions of an English states man as a matter of bargain. It is unfortunate that we do not stand so high in the opinion of Li Bung Chang as we might have done had we granted his modest requests without more ado, but we shall have to put up with that inconvenience as best we can. We shall even console our-selves with the reflection that so shrewd a man as Li Hung Chang must be well aware of the fact that in this world most things worth having must be paid for, and that if he has offered nothing in return for what he asked, the reason can only be that he was not empowered to offer

anything." newspaper is not velled sarcasm, but is spoken in sober earnest, and is the most characteristic national utterance that could have been made. It is a frank admission of what all the world knew before, that justice, unsupported by reward or selfish interest, is not recognized in English diplomacy. It is for sale at a good price, but anybody who expects it to be given away will be laughed at for his pains.

There is no doubt that Li Hung Chang was fully aware of this before he came to England, but he now enjoys the cynical satisfaction of having compelled her Prime Minister to con-

Li Hung Chang is thoroughly sincere in the lively anticipations which he has expressed over his visit to the United States. He expects it will be the most enjoyable feature of his tour. He was tired out when he sailed to-day from Southampton, but if the voyage is pleasant he expects to be in full vigor when he arrives in New York harbor on next Friday.

He is particularly anxious to meet New York newspaper men, for he is proud of the great reputation he has acquired as an interviewer. He is indeed the greatest inquisitor of modern times. He has been told that American reporters are quite worthy of his steel, and he is eager to cross swords with them. His fear of dden demise has quite departed, for, having braved the dangers of Europe, he believes it quite safe to ignore those of America. So he has sent his coffin back to Shanghai by a steamer direct from London.

The feature of English life which most astonshed Li and his companions was the evening dress of English women. A member of the envoy's suite thus recorded his impressions before

"I was much surprised at the reception given by an English nobleman to see ladies with uncovered shoulders, arms, and neck. I was still more surprised to see gentlemen take ladies' arms, because in China taking ladies' arms or even shaking hands is not known. The question has been asked me many times why the Chinese never wear gloves, whereas in England it is the custom to cover the hands with gloves in gentool society. But it seems to me so very strange to cover the hands and expose the arms, neck, and breast. I feel that I would rather tha Chinese ladies did not wear gloves than that they should show their bare arms and chests.

The American expedition to the ancient mound at Nippur has made wonderful discoveries, throwing a flood of light upon the history of Habylon. The most astonishing of all is the unearthing of ancient inscriptions and other records which carry back written human history no less than 2,250 years further than anything before known. Prof. Hilprecht, who is in charge of the excavations in behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, has just deciphered cuneiform records upon tablets of Babylonian history dating back at least 7,000 years before Christ. This is 2,250 years earlier than any other record. He is confident that some tablets upon which he is now working date back still another thousand years, or about 10,000 years earlier than the present day. He is not ready fully to

commit himself yet on this point. These latest discoveries came about in an interesting way. His predecessor, Dr. Peters.

worked down to a certain floor or platform WENT TO GREET M'KINLEY.

> LIVELIEST SCENE IN CANTON SINCE THE NOMINATION.

More Than Two Thousand Pennsylvanians Go to Canton-Their Enthusiasm Shown in Their Noise-making Devices and Banners-A Tariff and Money Speech

CANTON, O., Aug. 22. - Residents of Lawrence county Pa., particularly of New Castle and Elwood City, came to Canton to-day to pay their respects to Major McKiniey. The party numbered more than 2,000 men, and was the largest that had visited here since the nomination in St. Louis. The visit was also notable for some of the most novel features ever introduced in a political demonstration in this vicinity. Prominent among these was a fully equipped steam calliope, which brought up the rear of the procession to the McKinley house with a series of lively shricks, and a small cannon, drawn by a detachment of old soldiers and fired at intervals along the march. It was fired in front of the McKinley home and at every railroad station along the road. The delegation also carried some peculiar banners, ome of the inscriptions being: "16 to 1-16 Men Out of Work to One Who Has Employ-"We Rally Around Our Standard Bearer for Sound Money and Protection," of Work in the Keystone State," "Down with the Anarchists," "Free People, but Never Free Silver," "Good-oy, Bryan, Good-by," "All Who Voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 Are Asked to Join Us," "No Ten-cent-a-day Chinese Monetary System for Us," "We Want Our Idle Furnaces, Factories, and Mills Started, and Not to Make the Silver Miners Richer," "We Rally Around Our Standard Bearer," "Give Us the Prosperous Days of

the McKinley Tariff." The party included a delegation of tin makers and a sample of their product was a large tin horn twenty feet long with haif a dozen mouthpieces and borne by as many men. They carried tin canes, wore tin caps and tin plumes. Every member of the delegation wore a keystone shaped tin badge.

The delegation was accompanied by three hands and two drum corps. They were met at the depot by the usual escort of Canton horsemen and footmen and an imposing parade was organized and marched through a drizzilng rain to the McKinley bome. Col. Oscar Jackson acted as spokesman of the party and said the people of the delegation regarded Major McKinley as a neighbor and friend.

"These visitors," he said, "represent all classes of citizens of our country, farmers, merchants, students, professional men, workmen from mines, mills, and factories, but they are one in sentiment and here to honor you as the most distinguished friend of the American system of protection. We know that this system benefits all classes equally and we have enjoyed a fair share of the prosperity that attends it. Under it our country has been developed, wealth has accumulated, and the wages paid out by great industrial plants at New Castle, Elwood, and other towns have brought plenty to many thousands of homes. When Major McKinley stepped upon the chair to respond there was finally restored he said: classes of citizens of our country. farmers

plause. When could be said:
said:
"MR. JACKSON AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF
"MR. JACKSON AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF "MR. JACKSON AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE COUNTY: It gives me a very great pleasure to welcome the citizens of a neighboring State to my city and to my home. I note with great satisfaction the message which your eloquent spokesman brings to me, that the people of Pennsylvania have lost none of their devotion to the great principles of the Republican party, and that this year they will give to the Republican mational ticket an unrivalled Republican mational ticket an unrivalled Republican mational ticket an unrivalled Republican to the second my fellow citizens, that this is so. We have had three years of bitter experience under a policy which the Republican party has always opposed, and there has been nothing in that experience to win us to that policy, but everything to increase our devotion to the old policy of protection which stands opposed to it. [Applause.]

Applause.]
was glad to meet my distinguished friend
was glad to meet my distinguished friend Col. Jackson, with whom I served in the Congress of the United States, and to again hear his eloquent roice, as I have often heard it in the halls of the national House, speaking for the great dectrines of the Republican party, the success of which involves the highest prosperity and welfare of the American peo-

in the people this year is directed to the present condition of the country, and how best to find prova it. This is the trought of the people this year is directed to the present condition of the country, and how best to find prova it. This is the trought of the people want and the with our unfortunate business condition, and the great body of the people want and mean to have a change. What shall the change le? Shall it be the continuance of the present Democratic party under another leadership forces of "No. no"], a leadership advocating all the polices of the Democratic party, which and rejecting all which are good, wholesome, and patriotic, and which have received the approval of the people of the country? [Great cheering and cries of "No."]

"One sing of the Democratic party, which controlled the Chicago Convention, is just as much in favor of free and to the Administration. [Applaure and cries of "That's so."] Most of those prominent in that Convention were conspicuous leaders in the assault upon our industries and labor made by the Fifty-third Congress. They are devoted to this unamerican and destructive policy, and were chiefly instituted into public has destroyed American manufacturing, checked our foreign trade, and reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen. [Loud cries of "You are right,"]

"It stands opposed to reciprocity, too, the splendid results of which were so signally manifest during the Applause.] They are only walting now for a chance to register again and all along the line unitedly their oposition to this reservable party as we had it through the incurrence of receivable party as we had it through the united party in the general election next November. [Applause.] They are only walting now for a chance to register again and all along the line united type the position, which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the Government deficient revenues and upon the people diminished trade abroad and startyalion wages at not only in free trade,

unite in defeating a financial scheme which will confiscate the partial scarnings of labor in the savings banks and building and los a associations and the investments of the people in insurance companies, and I do not believe that the American people will ever consent to have the pensions of our soldiers repudiated by a single farthing. [Great cheering and applause.] The people want neither free trade nor free silver. (Cheers.] The one will degrade our labor, the other our money. [Applause.] We are opposed, unalterably opposed, to both of them. We have tried the one in a modified form with disastrous results to every American home, and we are strongly opposed to making an experiment with the other. [Applause.]

"My fillow citizens, the people have a chance this year to take the Wilson law off the statute books and put a good Arierican protective law in its place [onthusiastic cheering and cries of "They will do that all right"] which will provide adequate revenues for the Government and gladden the home of every American workingmin. [Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKloley!"] They have a chance this year to prevent a free-silver law from going on the statute books, and thus keep our matonal name above reproach. [Cries of "They will do that, too!"]

"Does the workingman, the manufacturer, and the farmer want the Wilson bill to remain on the statute book four vears longer? [Cheering and cries of "No! No!"]

"Do they want any law enacted which would comized them to receive for their wages and

of "No!"]
"Do they want any law enacted which would compel them to receive for their wages and products dollars worth less than 100 centa? ICries o "N !"] These are questions which every voter in the country must answer in his conscience and by his vote next November. Gentlemen, what shall the answer be? [Cries of "Elect McKinley," followed by tremendous cheering.]

conscience and by his vote heat. Solvember, Welltlemen, what shall the answer be? [Cries of
"Elect McKinley," followed by tremendous
cheering.]
"I thank you most heartily for this call
and for your expression of good will and for
the assurance which Mr. Jackson has given
me of your unfaitering support of Republican principles. It will afford me sincere
pleasure, I assure you, to meet every one of
you personally." [Applause and chesring.]
Major McKinley was followed by F. L.
Poister, who spoke briefly for the visitors from
Elwood City and I. A. Todd, who presented
the Major with a steel-tubed cane. Then
there was a season of ha dshaking, and the
visitors dispersed and spent the remainder of
the day in looking about the city. A revorting
flower stand of handsome design was also presented to Mrs. McKinley by the delegation.
The soldiers of Stark county are to have a
McWinley day. Canton Post No. 25 has taken
the initiative, and all posts of the county will
be invited to join with them in an informal
call to McKinley on Sept. 15.
William E. Griffith, a prominent Republican of Cumberland, Md., called on Major
McKinley today. He thinks there is no doubt
about McKinley and Hobart carrying Maryland. The only silver sentiment there, he
says, is among people who are so situated that
they dare not with impunity declare against
their party's Convention. The sound-money
section of Democracy, he says, is strong, and
most of them prefer to vote for McKinley direct rather than for a third ticke."

### WILL MINISTER TERRELL RESIGNS Texas Friends of the Minister to Turkey Think He Will Come Home.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 22,-It is believed here that A. W. Terreil, United States Minister to Turkey, either has resigned or soon will place his resignation in the hands of the President. and within two months will return to this country. This information is said to come direct from Mrs. Terrell, who gave it out, it is said, not expecting it would be made public. According to the story, although the resignation had not been asked for directly, Mr. Terrell became satisfied it would be acceptable, and acted on

Persons in Fort Worth who are intimate with the family of the Minister are not surprised at the reported action. They have known that there has been friction between him and the State Department for some time. This friction resulted from letters written by Minister Terrell to friends or relatives in this country, one of which was to his brother. J. C. Terrell, of this

city. It contained this statement:
"The policy of the English Government is responsible for the massacres in Armenia. Had it not been for that policy there would have been no bloodshed. Besides the Congress of the United States, in the utterances of members on the floor, abusing the Porte and the Sultan, gives offense here and destroys my influence."

"Upon the publication of this utterance Secretary Oiney asked Minister Terreil to visit Washington at the earliest opportunity. With the invitation went a suggestion that the Administration was not pleased with the publica-

Washington at the eariest opportunity. With the invitation went a suggestion that the Administration was not pleased with the publication of his letters, and a warning to be more cautious leat disagreeable results followed.

Minister Terrell male the visit and explained that the letters complained of were written to members of his family, and he did not expect they would find their way into print. This explanation failed to satisfy either Mr. Olney or President Cleveland. Mr. Terrell is a man who cannot stand much discipline, and at the conference he showed it so plainly that the result was a rupture that has never been healed and which resulted in his determination to tender his resignation. Notwithstanding that strong efforts were made by Minister Terrell's friends in Texas to keen this matter quiet, it became known, and the knowledge of the Minister's intentions to resign is said to be in the possession of more than one leading politician of Texas, one or two of whom reside in this city.

It Is said the President Has Accepted It. and that It Will Take Effect on Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-It is stated in Washington to-day with the utmost positiveness that the President has already accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, and that the latter will formally sever his official relations with the Administration on Oct. 1. Secretary Smith, who is iere, declines to affirm or to deny the report, but officials at the Interior Department say that he is making all arrangements to remove per-manently to Atlanta during the present month. Nothing authoritative can be learned here as to the probable successor of Mr. Smith, although it is the general opinion that the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, John A. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, will be promoted to Reynolds of Peansylvania, will be promoted to serve during the brief time remaining of the Cleveland Administration. The present pleasant personal relations between Secretary Smith and his colleagues in the Cabinet have not been at all disturbed by the Secretary's remarkable acrobatic feat in politics. It is understood that the President has made all due allowances for the peculiar conditions in Georgia politics and in his business relations that has led Secretary Smith to support the Bryan-Sewall ticket, and that he has simply expressed his regret.

By the United Press.

expressed his regret.

By the United Press.

Stories of Secretary Smith's resignation have been current in Washington ever since his paper, the Atlanta Jacama, came out for Bryan and Sewall. The Secretary has declined, and still declines to admit that his resignation has been tendered to the President and accepted, for the reason that the wishes of the President necessarily rule in he matter of publication. It is known, however, that Mr. Smith has declined to extend the consideration of cases in his department over which he has jurisdiction, beyond the end of August. The private papers of the Secretary and his library have been shipped by express to Atlanta, and his law offices in that city are being made ready for occupancy. The house which the Secretary has leased in this city during his incumbency will be given up at the expiration of the lease early in September, at which time it is thought Mr. Smith will have retires from the Cabinet, but this action may not take effect until after the meeting of the sound money Convention in incinnapolis, which occurs on Sent. 9.

BUZZARUS BEACH HULEL CLOSES. By the United Press.

## LONG BEACH HOTEL CLOSES.

Drafters of Greater New York Charter Will Continue Their Work There.

LONG BEAUM, L. L. Aug. 22. The Long Beaul Hotel was closed to-day. The guests who did not leave yesterday made a rush for the early not leave yesterday made a rush for the early trains. William C. De Witt and Assistant Corporation Counsel liavid J. Ivan have made arrangements to continue their work here in mating the Greater New York charter. The force of clerks will be kept on, and there will be no interruption in the work.

Pani K. Amos, President of the Long Beach Association, and this merning that the assets of the association were several times greater than its limbilities.

MME. GAUDIN MARRIED.

SHE RECOMES THE WIFE OF M. MALIZA, WHO PUT UP RER STOVE.

She Is Reir, It Is Naid, to \$17,000,000 The Wedding Ceremony Followed by the Christening of Henri Grandjean's Eighth Infant - Woodeliff Gay and Expectant.

Mme. Eglantine Gaudin, the Woodcliff, N. J., widow, who was notified in April that she was heir to \$17,000,000, was married yesterday afternoon to Bernard Maliza, superintendent of the Cosmopolitan Range Company of 243 Centre street. All the French residents of Woodcliff turned out to attend the ceremony yesterday to congratulate the bride and brideroom, and to eat and drink the good things provided for a proper celebration of the occa-

The bride has lived many years in Woodcliff. She is 55 years old, but she looks fifteen years younger. Mr. Maliza is seven years younger in point of time, but when he stood beside her yesterday he looked to be her senior. Mme. Maliza was born in France, and until she married M.Gaudin she was Mile. Eglantine Marie Manuel, and the niece of Annette Lascot, the widow of André Pinaud, who made a fortune buying and selling hides in South America. Mile. Manuel married M. Gaudin nearly thirty years ago, and within a year she was a widow. She had come to this country with her hus and, and when he died she took up her needle to earn her living. She was a good seamstress,

place in Woodcliff. The house on the place was in a half-finished condition, and after she had secured the title !! became impossible for her to complete the building.

and in a few years she was able to buy a small

Early in April a lawyer came to Woodcliff, and after a series of mysterious questions, he told Mms. Gaudin that her aunt, Mms. Pinaud, had died, and that the estate she left amounted to \$34,000,000. Of this one-half was to go to one heir, the lawyer said; \$6,000,000 to another, and the rest to Mme. Gaudin. The heiress to \$6,000,000 had not then been found, nor has any trace of her come to light since, and the will provided, the lawyer said, that if this heir was not found, Mme, Gaudin was to receive the missing heir's

portion.

Mme, Gaudin was almost stunned by the announcement, and for days she did not believe it. Finally, her doubts were overcome by a check for a comfortable sum, a part of the income of her share of the estate, and her confidence in the attorney has increased each month with the

for a comfortable sum, a part of the income of her share of the estate, and her confidence in the attorney has increased each month with the coming of a check.

It did not take the news of Mme. Gaudin's inheritance long to spread, and soon the malls began to bring letters to her in such number that she was obliged to take a market basket to the Post Office with her in order to carry them home. Most of the writers were men who were willing to wed the helress. Others wanted to aid her in the management of her fortune. Others wanted her to give or loan them money, or invest in their enterprises.

Mine Gaudin, being a cautious woman, paid no attention to these communications, and soon the applicants began to visit her. The travel on the one railroad that touches Woodcliff became so great that the railroad men thanked heaven for Mine. Gaudin's legacy, and the village storekeepers did a larger business than they had ever dreamed of before.

The widow made un her mind early that the first thing she would do would be to fluish her house. She set her mastiff at the gate to keep off too ardent wooers, arranged for the building of a veranda, the painting of the bouse, and the completion of the fence. To provide the creature comforts she had long wished to have, she decided to buy a stove and some washtubs, and she went to G. R. Gudin, a friend, to find out whom she should employ to do the work.

Mr. Gudin knew Mr. Maliga, and he at once recommended him. Mme. Gaudin took her friend's advice and sent for Mr. Maliga. He arrived at her home on July 5, and began to put up a range and some washtubs. Mr. Maliga is big and stout with a healthy color and fine presence, and he soon found favor in the rich widow's eyes. He soon found favor in the rich widow's eyes. He soon found favor in the rich widow's eyes. He soon found favor in the rich widow's eyes. He soon found favor in the rich widow's eyes. He soon found favor in the rich widow's eyes. He soon found favor in the rich widow's eyes. He soon found favor in the rich widow's ey

Mr. Maliza, on his part, grew to admire Mme. Gaudin.

At last they reached an agreement that would relieve her from the bother that the begging letters pouring in on her nad entailed, and that was very satisfactory to him. So it was arranged that they should be married yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and although the ceremony was not begun until a little after that hour it was performed without hitch.

Henri Grandjean, an old friend of Mme. Gaudin, offered the use of his house for the event. Mr. Grandjean was not single-purposed in his offer, for his eighth child had not been christened, and he thought it would be a fitting wind-up to the marriage ceremony to have Mr. and Mme. Maliza act as god-parents to his daughter. They approved the plan, and yesterday morning saw everything ready for the double ceremony. M. Grandjean's house is a small one, but it has a spacious back porch, and this was reserved for the wedding. The floor was carpeted. The house wall was hung with the Swiss flag, red, with a white cross in the centre. The ceiling was hidden by two big American flags and a Swiss flag. The railing and posts were twined with flowers, and the sitting room of the house was decorated with vines and flowers.

M. Maliza and Mme. Gaudin drove up to the Grandjean house at 3½ from the bride's home. They found the rooms already well filled with guests, and as they turned into the grounds from the street the piano player began the wedding march.

Mme. Gaudin was drossed in black silk and

They found the rooms already well filled with guests, and as they turned into the grounds from the atreet the piano player began the wedding march.

Mine, Gaudin was drossed in black silk and her eyes were turned toward the ground. M. Maliza were a black frock coat and a happy expression. He assisted Mine, Gaudin from the carriage and then they went to the sitting room of the house, where the Rev. henri L. Grandbenard of New York was waiting to draw up the marriage certificate. After this necessary preliminary the party went to the bower on the porch, M. Maliza shaking hands with every one, and Mine. Gaudin showering smiles and blushes on all the crowd.

At the end of flive minutes M. Maliza had put a ring on Mine. Gaudin's linger, and the minister had taken advantage of the right that his profession bestows upon him. Then M. Maliza shook hands all around again, and Mine. Maliza kiesed those who wished to show their good wisher in this way, which included most of the assemblage.

A delay of a few minutes gave Mine. Maliza a chance to seat herself before M. Grandjean's eighth was brought forward. Then the party formed under the flags again, and the Rev. Grandjenard took the eighth, a very small, but good-natured girl, in hisarms. He christined her Marie Blanch Egiantine, the last name being in honor of the godmother, and the congratulations began again. The healths of all concerned were drank in wine from M. Grandjean's cellars.

The enthusiastic friends of M. and Mine. Maliza proposed their healths in company and single, and in many other ways. They drank the health of the eighth, and of M. and Mine. Maliza proposed their healths in company and single, and in many other ways. They drank the health of the eighth, and of M. and Mine. Grandjean, and of every one else concerned.

After the toasts the party went to the home of Mr. and Mine Maliza. The smallhouse was decorated in the French style. The veranda was arranged as a dining hall.

The guests included all the old friends of the bride and many of the bride gr

They went away last evening for a short wed-ding tour, and when they return they will carry out Mine. Maliza's intention of doing a great deal for the town when she receives her inheri-

The bulk of the money is not to be paid to her until Jan. 1, 1897. Then the intends to build a town half for the place, and in other ways improve the property in the neighborhood. He husband is in hearty accord with his wife in

Baughters Resened; Mother Drowned.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 22.—Elizabeth Michaud, 41, was drowned in the presence of her two daughters on South Watuppa Pond yesterday afternoon. They were sailing with Arthur Supprenant and Hormidas Charbon Arthur Supprenant and Hormidas Charbon-neau, and were passing over the sand lars when a light breeze sprang up and frightened them. They moved auddenly in the flat-bot-tonied hoat and it upset. The men clong to two of the women in the water until three young men swap out from shore and aided in rescuing them. The mother had sunk before the young men saw her.

TROLLEY CAR SMASH-UP. Roof and Front Enocked Off and Eight

Passengers Injured. Trolley car 335 of the Bergen street branch of the Nassau line, Brooklyn, while running at a high rate of speed at 10:55 o'clock last night, jumped the track on the switch at Bergen and Hoyt streets and headed for the sidewalk great was the momentum of the car that the

ront truck ran up on the curb. The car crashed against an iron awning post The roof was torn off and the front of the car fell across the seats, covering eight passengers

with a shower of broken glass. Those who were cut and bruised were John Back of 713 Dean street, his wife and two chil dren; Edward J. Rorke, a postal clerk, of 917 Bergen street, and John McNulty, a cripple of

325 Albany avenue. Two ambulances were called, but none of the injured went to the hospital. Their wounds were dressed by the ambulance surgeons, after

which they were able to go home. The motorman, whose name is Laruffle, rap away when the car struck, and the police were unable to find him. The conductor, who said he was Townsend Stillwell, declared that he had no idea how the accident happened. He was locked up in the Butler street station.

### SPAIN WON'T BRISTLE.

Canovas Save We Didn't Demand Repart tion When Spaniards Insulted Our Fing. MADRID, Aug. 22.-In an interview to-day Senor Canovas del Castillo said that the Govrnment would not demand reparation from the United States for the insult to the Spanish citizens of Key West, Fla., for the reason that the United States had not demanded reparation for the dragging on the ground and tearing of the American flag by students and

PANIC ON THE LENOX TRAIN. Air Brakes Did Not Work and a Collision

other members of a meb in Barcelona some

months ago.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 22,-As the Berkshire express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road approached Brookfield Junction, a small station a few miles north of here, last night, the air brakes refused to operate and the engineer lost control of the train. A light engine was standing on the same track as the ap proaching train, and the engineer of the express whistled shrilly for it to move out of the way. The train was laden with New York people on their way to the Berkshire Hills, and as it sped by Brookfield Station without slacking speed the passengers became alarmed and panic ensued.

Dr. J. F. Smith of Danbury and Miles Dickerson of Brookfield jumped from the train and were elightly injured. A man standing near the light engine jumped aboard it and opened the throttle. The light engine was moving slowly when the express struck it and a serious wreck was prevented. Achild of Mrs. George Stephens of Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, wa thrown against a seat and injured. Samuel Curtis, fireman on the expresss, jumped from the cabin and was severely hurt. Both engines were smashed, and there was a long delay until another engine could be procured to take the express to Lenox.

## \$200,000 FIRE IN BUFFALO.

The Exposition Building, Six Dwellings. and Half the Covered Race Track Burned BUFFALO, Aug. 22,-Fire started in the Exposition half-mile track at the Buffalo Driving Park at about fifteen minutes after the last of the spectators who witnessed the Grand Circuit races this afternoon had left the track. The Exposition building and half of the

covered track was burned. One man named Martin a hostler who was taken into the covered track in an intoxicated condition just before the fire started, is thought to have been burned to death.

The horses in the stables surrounding the track were rescued with much difficulty. Six dwelling houses on Puffer street were totally estroyed and five others badly damaged. It was one of the hardest fires on record in the

city to fight, twenty firemen being overcome by In the Exposition building were stored all the election booths of the city, together with three hundred racing sulkies. All were destroyed. Beyond doubt the fire was of incendiary

## WOMEN SAVED FROM A MOB.

origin. The loss will be over \$200,000.

Reseners Arrived Too Late, However, to Save Two Men from Lynching.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 22,-Information reached Gloster, Miss., yesterday that a mob was assembling at Rosetta, a station on the

BRYAN'S STUMPING TOUR.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FIRST GUN OF HIS CAMPAIGN IS FIRED IN TIPOLI.

He Speaks From a Platform in the Mide die of a Balt Field to About 8,000 Pers sons-His Welcome Feeble-Ris Speeck Provokes More Handelaps than Cheers,

HARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.-William Jen-

nings Bryan fired the first gun in his campaign in New York State at a crowd of 2,000 people, gathered at Tivoli this afternoon, but he did not carry many persons off their feet by his oratorical cannonade. The meeting was advertised extensively through Dutchess and the adjoining ounties. The town of Tivoli is a place of 1,500 inhabitants, and is on the line of the New York Central road. It connects with the country across the Hudson by a ferry to Saugertles, Such being the conditions, it was expected by the local leaders of the free-silver people that an immense crowd would gather from throughous this populous district to hear the " Hoy Orator of the Platte," and ample preparations were made to receive them. A platform was erected in the middle of the ball field, an expanse of turf that would accommo date 20,000 persons easily. The hotels got in tremendous supplies of refreshments, hard and soft, and a large portion of the citizens started peanut and lemonade stands. About a dozen houses were draped in flags, and the celebrated City Band of Red Hook was engaged for the day. The good citizens of Tivoli expected that at the dawn's early light they would hear the rumble and rattle of hundreds of vehicles, bringing in the farmers to see and hear the "Boy Orator." As a matter of fact it was noon before the first of the people began to are rive, and by 3 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the mass meeting, only about 100 vehicles were hitched in the vicinity of the square or centre of the town. In the country is is customary to get a line on the crowd by the number of rigs, and the cooper of Upper Red. Hook was honest enough to declare that from the story that he got from his father there were more rigs in his village when Martin Van Buren spoke there than were hitched in Tivoli to-day.

and infants in arms, were gathered at the stand. when at 3 o'clock a carriage containing Senator Stewart, John J. Lenz, who is running for Congress, and Frank S. Ormsbee, the Chairman of the meeting, drove up to the stand. The band preceded them, and when they alighted from the carriage and ascended the platform a few fceble cheers and handclaps greeted them. Mr. Ormsbee at once introduced Mr. Lenz to the audience, and that gentleman began a lengthy address. The platform was filled with the leading local silver men and with a number of women, who led the applause. Another coterie of free-silver men were gathered close to the speaker at the foot of the stand. While Mr. Lenz was trying to explain how the workingman would be benefited by a doubling in prices all around, the band marched to the outskirts of the village and, with a carriage load of a committee of which F. A. Ross was the head. awaited the arrival of the "Boy Orator." Mr. and Mrs. Bryan drove up in a carriage, and the band and committee fell in ahead of them, and the cortége passed through the village. A few feeble cheers greeted the candidate on the way through the town, and when he reached the stand at 3:30 there was one weak cheer and a round of bandclapping.

About 1,000 people, men, women, boys, girls,

It was then 3:30 o'clock, and Mr. Lens was still talking. His speech was a masterly exposition of what there is not in free silver. He based his argument that under free coinage the value of silver bullion would rise to a ratio of

value of silver builtion would rise to a ratio of 16 to 1 on one sentence from THE SUN of July 17, 1898, which read: "When silver was demonetized a coined dollar was worth 103 cents." He explained that he was an ex-gold man and had been converted to silver, not by a seifish desire to be in the band wagon, but because he had studied the question long and deeply since the Chicago Convention.

Like all Popocratic orators, Mr. Lenz appealed frequently to the Bible for support. He likened the bankers to Judas iscariot, and in the roughest language, language filled with slang, described the sale for the thirty pieces of silver. This speaker got his applause from the platform and a few hundred supporters close to the stand. The majority of the crowd were silent. When

speaker got his applause from the platform and a few hundred supporters close to the stand. The majority of the crowd were silent. When he closed at length, the local cun squad fired a brass cannon, a salute to Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Ormbee presented the Boy Orator.

When Mr. Hryan approached the rail the crowd on the platform cheered listily. The assemblage by this time numbered not much over 2,000 persons, about half of whom lifted their voices in greeting to the candidate nominated at Chicago. It was evident that a great part of the gathering was entirely out of sympathy with the speaker of the day. Some one suggested three cheers, and they were given with a tolerable amount of vim, and then the "Boy Orator" began his speech. He spoke without notes, and quickly warmed to his work, but the applause was more often feeble handclaps than cheers, and came almost exclusively from the platform and the few hundred men who had flattered his predecessor with their approval. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN—

New Otherses, i.a., Aur. 22.—Information reached Gloster, Miss., yesterday that a mob was assembling at Hoesties, a station on the Yaroo and Missisphyl Valley Raifrond, about ten miles north of this place, to hang found the few hundred men who had flattered in the miles north of this place, to hang found the few hundred men who had flattered in miles north of this place, to hang found the first manner of the mobile of the miles when there was a supplied on of having miles when there was a supplied on of having miles when there was a supplied on the hanging feel the miles of the supplied of the first miles of the supplied of the mobile of the supplied was a supplied by the most of the supplied was a supplied with make it unnecessary for me to occupy. The supplied was a supplied by the mobile of the supplied was a supplied by the most of the supplied was a supplied by the most of the supplied was a supplied wa